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Patent claims

- A costimulating molecule
- a) having the biological activity of costimulation of T cells,
- b) which occurs on activated CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T lymphocytes but not resting or activated B cells, granulocytes, monocytes, NK cells or dendritic cells, and
- c) which has two polypeptide chains, the said molecule having a molecular weight of about 55 to 60 kDa determined in a nonreducing SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and the two polypeptide chains of the said molecule having a molecular weight of about 27 kDa and about 29 kDa measured in a reducing SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.
- 20 2. A costimulating molecule having the biological activity of costimulation of T cells comprising an amino-acid sequence which shows at least 40% homology with the sequence comprising 199 amino acids in Fig. 15 (SEQ ID NO:2), or a biologically active fragment or an analogue thereof.
 - 3. A costimulating molecule having the biological activity of costimulation of T cells according to Claim 2 and comprising the amino acid sequence shown in Fig. 15 (SEQ ID NO:2), or a biologically active fragment or an analogue thereof.
 - 4. A DNA sequence which encodes a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1 or a fragment thereof.
 - 5. A DNA sequence which encodes a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2 or a fragment thereof.

- 6. A DNA sequence encoding a costimulating molecule having the biological activity of costimulation of T cells, the sequence being selected from the group consisting of:
- a) the DNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 (Fig. 16) and its complementary strand
- b) DNA sequence hybridizing with the sequences in (a) and
- c) DNA sequences which, because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, hybridize with the sequences in (a) and (b).
 - 7. A plasmid or a viral DNA vector comprising a DNA sequence according to Claim 4.
- 15 8. A plasmid or a viral DNA vector comprising a DNA sequence according to Claim 5.
 - 9. A prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell stably transformed or transfected with a plasmid or DNA vector according to Claim 4.
- 20 10. A prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell stably transformed or transfected with a plasmid or DNA vector according to Claim 5.
 - 11. Method for preparing a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1, comprising the cultivation of the host cell according to Claim 9 for expression of the said molecule in the host cell.
 - 12. Method for preparing a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1, comprising the cultivation of the host cell according to Claim 10 for expression of the said molecule in the host cell.
 - 13. Method for preparing a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2, comprising the cultivation of the

host cell according to Claim 9 for expression of the said molecule in the host cell.

- 14. Method for preparing a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2, comprising the cultivation of the host cell according to Claim 10 for expression of the said molecule in the host cell.
- 15. An antibody which binds a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1.
- 16. An antibody which binds a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2.
 - 17. An antibody according to Claim 15, which is a monoclonal antibody.
 - 18. An antibody according to Claim 16, which is a monoclonal antibody.
- 19. A monoclonal antibody which specifically recognizes a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1, characterized in that B cells of mice which are immunized with human T lymphocytes activated PMA and the Ca²⁺ ionophore ionomycin are fused with a myeloma cell line to give an antibody-secreting hybridoma, and the monoclonal antibodies are purified in flow cytometry for 2-signal molecule-activated against resting T cells.
- 20. A monoclonal antibody which specifically recognizes a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2, characterized in that B cells of mice which are immunized with human T lymphocytes activated PMA and the Ca²⁺ ionophore ionomycin are fused with a myeloma cell line to give an antibody-secreting hybridoma, and the monoclonal antibodies are purified in flow cytometry for 2-signal molecule-activated against resting T cells.
 - 21. A hybridoma cell which generates the monoclonal antibody according to Claim 15.

- 22. A hybridoma cell which generates the monoclonal antibody according to Claim 16.
- 23. Use of substances which inhibit the biological activity of a costimulating molecule according to Claims 1 as pharmaceuticals.
 - 24. Use of substances which inhibit the biological activity of a costimulating molecule according to Claims 2 as pharmaceuticals.
- 10 25. Use according to Claim 23, where the substances comprise a monoclonal antibody, natural or synthetic ligands, agonists or antagonists.
 - 26. Use according to Claim 24, where the substances comprise a monoclonal antibody, natural or synthetic ligands, agonists or antagonists.
 - 27. Use of substances which inhibit the biological activity of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1 for the production of a pharmaceutical for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, for the prevention of rejection reactions in organ transplants and for the treatment of dysregulation of the immune system.
 - 28. Use of substances which inhibit the biological activity of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2 for the production of a pharmaceutical for the treat-
- 25 ment of autoimmune diseases, for the prevention of rejection reactions in organ transplants and for the treatment of dysregulation of the immune system.
 - 29. Use of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1 as pharmaceuticals.
- 30 30. Use of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2 as pharmaceuticals.
 - 31. Use of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1 for the production of pharmaceuticals for the

treatment of cancers, Aids, asthmatic disorders and chronic viral diseases such as HCV and HBV infections.

- 32. Use of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2 for the production of pharmaceuticals for the treatment of cancers, Aids, asthmatic disorders and chronic viral diseases such as HCV and HBV infections.
- 33. Use of cells comprising a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1 as pharmaceuticals.
- 34. Use of cells comprising a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2 as pharmaceuticals.
 - 35. Use of cells according to Claim 33 for the production of a pharmaceutical for the treatment of cancers, Aids, asthmatic disorders and chronic viral diseases such as HCV and HBV infections.
- 15 36. Use of cells according to Claim 34 for the production of a pharmaceutical for the treatment of cancers, Aids, asthmatic disorders and chronic viral diseases such as HCV and HBV infections.
- 37. Use of substances which specifically recognize a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1 for the diagnosis of disorders in which the immune system is involved.
 - 38. Use of substances which specifically recognize a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2 for the diagnosis of disorders in which the immune system is involved.
 - 39. Use according to Claim 37, where the substances comprise nucleic acid (RNA, DNA) molecules.
- 40. Use according to Claim 38, where the substances 30 comprise nucleic acid (RNA, DNA) molecules.
 - 41. Use according to Claim 37, where a hybridization or nucleic acid application technique (for example PCR) is used for the diagnosis.

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- 42. Use according to Claim 38, where a hybridization or nucleic acid application technique (for example PCR) is used for the diagnosis.
- 5 43. Use according to Claim 37, where the substances comprise a monoclonal antibody, natural and synthetic ligands, agonists and antagonists.
 - 44. Use according to Claim 38, where the substances comprise a monoclonal antibody, natural and synthetic ligands, agonists and antagonists.
 - 45. Use according to Claim 37, where an ELISA detection, flow cytometry, Western blot, radioimmunoassay, nephelometry and a histochemical staining is used for the diagnosis.
- 15 46. Use according to Claim 38, where an ELISA detection, flow cytometry, Western blot, radioimmunoassay, nephelometry and a histochemical staining is used for the diagnosis.
- 47. Use of substances which have a positive or negative effect on (modulate) the signal transduction pathway of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1 into the T cell as pharmaceuticals.
 - 48. Use of substances which have a positive or negative effect on (modulate) the signal transduction pathway of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2 into the T cell as pharmaceuticals.
 - 49. Use of substances which prevent the up regulation of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1 on the T-cell surface as pharmaceuticals.
- 30 50. Use of substances which prevent the up regulation of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2 on the T-cell surface as pharmaceuticals.
 - 51. Use of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 1 for producing antibodies.

52. Use of a costimulating molecule according to Claim 2 for producing antibodies.

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